

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS

MILLENNIAL STAR.

He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.—Jesus Christ.
Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her
plagues.—A Voice from Heaven.

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Price One Penny.

THE UNITED STATES SECOND BEST.

From the commencement of the "Mormon war," we have prophesied to the effect that the United States would gain the unenviable position of "second best." The "Expedition," in its origin and design, was as unconstitutional and unadvised as it was villainous and unjust. To gratify a rancorous prejudice in the States against the Saints and to gain the political demagogue's capital, it was undertaken. But it was not taken into consideration that the demagogue's failure might attend it. In this instance, however, we have an evidence that God is just, and the iron heel of the oppressor has trod on its own toes. Whatever loss the Saints may for the time incur by the movement, there is every appearance of its being a *dead loss* to the United States. The Saints, however, will recover it. To them it will be ultimate gain.

The Utah Expedition was a most unfortunate hit of the Buchanan Administration, though it was evidently given as a knock-down blow. It is a sorry sight to see a great nation clothe itself in all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war," to show its pluck upon an outcast, down-trodden, and outraged people. But it appears mean and unnatural in the extreme when it is remembered against whom the crushing strength was put forth.

The little community of Saints stand before us as a youthful stripling belonging

to the great American family. Like the *peculiar children* in many other families, he has been hated by his brothers and sisters from infancy, and the parent has slighted him and allowed the bigger ones to peck upon him. But by the bye, these same peculiar children are generally the best of the family; and because they are so, and not like the others, they are hated. So has it been with the Saints. It is absurd to talk of their deserving the hatred and persecution. It is the old justification for oppression and wrong. We must continually appeal to the civil law and authority to justify or punish us, and protest against Lynch law and mobocratic rule. We ask for trial and proof of crime, and not prejudice, spiteful names, and unsubstantiated accusations. The Saints have been given plenty of the latter and denied the former, and in this fact lies the strongest justification that can be given. They have been hated, mobbed, murdered, and exiled, we know, but that brings no justification to their haters, mobbers, murderers, and exilers; nor do these facts make the striking of an intended death-blow less cowardly. But the Buchanan Administration undertook the assassin-like task upon the same old grounds where the *weaklings* of the Saints had stood before. The brothers and sisters of young *Joseph* faced the mountain child, and badly wanted to pommel and scratch him, for the logical reason that they

did hate him and did want to pommel and scratch him. That was sufficient for a magnanimous Government to know; and, scorning investigation and the civil arm, it sent the "boys," in all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war," to "smash" the youngster.

But the undertaking has turned out to be peculiarly embarrassing, troublesome, and expensive. It has held up a mighty nation as a laughingstock for other nations. The dignified *Times* has not been able to refrain from chuckling, months ago, over the ridiculous and mean figure which America has cut in the affair. Even the papers of the States have not been able to resist an occasional laugh and pun at the expense of the Administration and the Utah Expedition, though the "expense," touching them to the quick, has brought out a little feeling as well. The *New York Tribune* thus half-seriously and half-facetiously treats in an editorial upon the present turn of affairs:—

"The President, in an official communication to Congress, has congratulated that body on the auspicious termination of the Mormon war. Had he been as fond of rhetorical flourishes and of showing the extent of his reading as are a good many of our public men, he might very appropriately have prefixed, by way of motto to this communication, those well-known lines:—

"The king of France, with twenty thousand men,
Marched up a hill, and then marched down again.

Considering the termination arrived at, it would puzzle anybody to guess for what object the Expedition was undertaken. If the Government had no other object in view, in marching an army into the Mormon country, except merely to enable Cumming to supersede Brigham Young as Governor, it must be confessed that they have paid pretty dearly for their whistle. The same thing, it is now evident, might have been accomplished at a much less price. Had they sent Col. Kane on this business, instead of Col. Johnston and his army, they might have saved, at the least calculation, ten millions of dollars. Such a saving, at the time the Expedition was undertaken, might, perhaps, have been thought too trifling to demand a second thought; but, in the present condition of the Treasury, ten millions of dollars in hand would be quite convenient and acceptable. Ten millions have gone, however; and the only feeling of the President seems now to be gratitude and satisfaction that ten millions more are not to go the same way."

Undoubtedly, "the termination arrived at" does not answer the "object" for which "the Expedition was undertaken." The Government had some "other object in view in marching an army into the Mormon country" than "merely to enable Cumming to supersede Brigham Young as Governor." That might, indeed, "have been accomplished at a much less price." "Had they sent Col. Kane on this business, instead of Col. Johnston and his army," or had they sent Cumming and the civil officers alone, they might not only "have saved, at the least calculation, ten millions of dollars," but they would have saved that sum of *honour* which the nation has lost. But everybody knows that Government had some other object, and that the object was to break up the community of Saints and exterminate them as a body. This the Government calculated as an easy matter; for they did not see the possibility of coming off second best. They did not take into account that God would fight against them, and that the Saints would remember and copy the example of their patriotic fathers. They knew the popular hatred against the Saints, and thought to crush them at once by military power. Had the Government succeeded in successfully carrying out the cruel and exterminating measure, with but little trouble and expense, there would have been a general rejoicing, and the Administration would have escaped the public whip. But in this, as well as nearly every other case, the world measures by success or failure. Great wrongs and villainous actions are varnished by success. The prosperous rogue gets courted, even when his roguery is known. It is too true that the sin consists in being found out. Thus it is with tyrants. Their acts of oppression, usurpations, and wholesale murder weigh nothing against them in the general estimation, if they are *successful*; but rather are they worshipped for that success which their evil deeds have purchased. But the Buchanan Administration have failed—been found out—caught; and therefore they must, figuratively speaking, go to prison and submit to a whipping at the cart's tail by that amiable personage, the Public.

"At the time the Expedition was undertaken," the saving of "ten or twelve millions of dollars" might, perhaps, have been thought too trifling to demand a

second thought from the Government; for it would be too much to expect those to be judicious in the expenditure of the public funds who so recklessly plan to spend the people's blood. Perhaps, also, such a sum in hand, in the "present condition of the Treasury," "would be quite convenient and acceptable;" and, perhaps, the "only feeling of the President" might now be "gratitude and satisfaction that ten millions more are not to go the same way." But that will not cover the amount of costs incurred by the Administration in this unhallowed Expedition. If the debt was cancelled by the

millions already expended, or could it be paid by ten millions more going the same way, the President would indeed have cause for "gratitude and satisfaction" at an expense so "trifling" to be paid for an injustice so tremendous. But the Government has failed, and a capricious public will hold it responsible for that failure. But, more than this, it must be answered for to posterity. Justice will be heard in the matter, and the unsmothered voice of the Saints will "plead," "trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation of the" *intended* "taking off."

ARRIVAL OF COL. KANE AND ESCORT FROM UTAH.

To-day, Colonel Kane, the special agent of the President to the Mormons, with an escort of five men—viz., Major Howard Egan and Messrs. Murdock, West, Knowlton, Van Ettan, and Worthing, arrived *via* north side of the Platte, at Florence, N. T., only twenty-three days out, having started on the 16th ult. Colonel Kane is bearer of important despatches from Brigham Young and Governor Cumming to the authorities at Washington, and starts in continuation of his journey to-morrow. We visited Colonel Kane to-day, and conversed freely with himself and his party, and have learned full particulars in regard to the state of affairs in the West. From his long and arduous travels and exposure of some five months of the worst season of the year, the Colonel is in delicate health, and somewhat worn and indisposed, yet seems cheerful and patient, and shows himself as not only a humane man and a philanthropist, but an intelligent gentleman.

The Colonel crossed over from California in the winter, and, after a short stay at Salt Lake City, and having a talk with Brigham, proceeded to Camp Scott, where he staid for some time, returning with Governor Cumming, who had received invitation to come into Salt Lake City and assume the responsibilities of his office. After proceeding a short distance, they were stopped by a large armed force of Mormons, who, after being informed who they were, escorted them into the city, where they were received kindly by

not only Brigham and the authorities, but by the people, who honoured them with music, feasting, and every kind of attention. Brigham gave over to Governor Cumming the gubernatorial authority, books, papers, &c. The Governor examined the Court Records, Library, and other public property, papers, and records; and, to his astonishment, everything was *found*, and in their place, and in perfect order, and not destroyed, as had been reported and sworn to by the rascally officials who formerly returned and succeeded in getting up this difficulty. A great number of families had gone, and were still starting south, in anticipation of allowing the troops to come in, and thereby avoiding a collision with the Government.

The women and children had nearly all left the city and settlements north; but their destination southward was a secret the party could not penetrate. Some conjectured they would go to Sonora, Mexico, or the valleys to the interior, to the south, they have recently been exploring, where sugar, cotton, rice, and vines grow profusely. The Governor followed in the route of the emigration. Some sixty miles southward, he overtook large companies, and desired them to return to their houses, farms, and homes; and although the Mormons everywhere treated them respectfully and kindly, they were firm, kept their own secrets, and moved on—their watchword being, "To the South." From all that could be gathered,

it seems the Mormons had determined to emigrate *en masse* from the valleys of Utah, rather than come in contact with the troops and authority of their own nation and country; and for their loyalty to the American flag, they would once again leave their homes, firesides, and possessions. As far as his power extended, the Governor offered overtures of peace, and desired that the emigration be arrested; and Colonel Kane, with an escort, was immediately despatched to Washington with important business, touching the settlement of difficulties. They all left Great Salt Lake City on the 13th ult., arriving at Camp Scott on the 16th, where they found the army nearly destitute of the means of subsistence, having but ten days' short rations in store, and soldiers very much dissatisfied, and many deserting. General Johnston seemed in bad humour towards the Governor and mankind generally, at the peaceful indications being made. Governor Cumming intended to return to Great Salt Lake City in a few weeks after his arrival in camp, and it was generally supposed that all the other civil officers would go with him and assume their various duties.

To-night the Colonel gives the members of his party a supper, with kind expressions of his gratitude for their attentions and watchfulness over him on so long and toilsome a journey, dismissing all but Major Egan, who accompanies him to Washington.

Some additional news we learned through the company, which we will briefly state:—

The Mormons are anxious for peace. Mr. Richards, with his company of six, who left here in April, had all arrived at Salt Lake City on the 12th ult. A portion of the company took the main road by Camp Scott, when John Wakely and Dr. Clinton were arrested on a charge of murder. Wakely had his examination, and was held to bail in the sum of \$3,000; Dr. Clinton was taken as bail alone, and the parties permitted to pass on to Salt Lake City to their families.

Crops never looked better than in the valleys this year. Provisions and stock were plenty, but merchandise scarce. Brigham had gone south some sixty miles. The Ute and Snake Indians are very hostile towards the Mormons, and let no chance escape to steal horses and

plunder. They had stolen from Tooele Valley and Springville a large number of horses and mules. The friendly Indians say that they are stealing horses for the soldiers; and that the officers have offered them a bounty for each horse or mule stolen, and \$150 for every Mormon scalp or prisoner. General Johnston denies these charges, yet the Indians asseverate that it is true. Early in the spring the Banak and other northern tribes made a descent upon the settlement at Salmon River, killed several of the settlers, and stole all their stock, amounting to nearly five hundred head, which they took away. The settlers evacuated their homes, and returned south to Salt Lake City. The Indians asserted that they had been instigated to such acts of hostility by the agents and other officials.

The probability is that the Utah war is at an end, that the troops will be withdrawn, and the greater portion of the Mormons return to their possessions, and become good loyal subjects, and a better feeling and understanding exist between our Government and the Mormons. It is believed that the present officers sent to Utah are very good men, and the Utonians will have no difficulty with them, as has heretofore been the case with the corrupt officials sent out. The men who escorted the Colonel are a hardy, intelligent, and social set of fellows, and look as though they never knew a fear or cared for hardships and toil. They have papers from Governor Cumming, and intend to return to their friends in Utah in a few weeks. General Johnston had sent special messengers to Washington eight days previous to the starting of the Colonel and his company. On the south side of the Platte, soldiers and trains occupied the whole line of road: grass eaten short, and roads terribly cut up and muddy. The tribes of Indians to the south and west of Salt Lake are all friendly to the people of Utah. No grasshoppers or crickets had yet appeared. Several deserters from Camp Scott arrived in Florence yesterday. The army lost over 1,500 mules by cold and starvation through the winter. Colonel Kane speaks highly of the manner in which he was received by Brigham and the Mormons, and the kindness and hospitality of the people there. Colonel Kane is entitled to much credit for the daring perse-

verance and energy evinced in making this lengthened journey in mid-winter; and we congratulate him and the country generally upon the successful result of his mission.

THE PRESS ON UTAH AFFAIRS.

(From the "New York Tribune," May 8.)

The line of Mormon settlements which are represented in our last accounts from Utah as being abandoned by the inhabitants, commences near the northern boundary of the Territory, about seventy miles distant from Salt Lake City, in the valleys of Cache and Malade, which are used, however, chiefly for the pasturage of the stock belonging to the Church. There are also two small settlements on the Bear River; but the first place approaching Salt Lake City from the north which can be called a town is Box Elder, or Brigham's City, about eight miles south of Bear River, and fifty-seven from Salt Lake City. This town, which is inhabited principally by Danes and Swiss, is very handsomely situated on a plain about two hundred feet above the level of Bear River. The houses are well built and handsomely arranged. Five miles south is Willow Creek, in the vicinity of which is much good land, producing the heaviest crops of wheat raised in the Territory. Twelve miles south of Willow Creek Fort is Ogden's Hole, a fine valley, surrounded on all sides by mountains, except the narrow pass at its entrance. It contains five hundred inhabitants. Three miles south-west of the "Hole" is Bingham's Fort, containing seven hundred inhabitants. Two miles from Bingham's Fort, and thirty-five from Salt Lake City, is Ogden City, on Weber River, one of the largest towns in the Territory, and containing many handsome buildings. The population is four or five thousand. East and West Weber Forts, on the opposite banks of the river, about eight miles above Ogden City, contain about five hundred inhabitants. Eight miles further south is Kayesville, containing about a thousand inhabitants. It has some good arable land and a fine stock range. Farmington City, the county seat of Davis County, contains about the same number of inhabitants. Three or four miles further south is Sessions, a strag-

gling settlement, scattered some five miles along the road, but with many fine houses, and including the best lands in the Territory. Eight miles from Sessions is Salt Lake City, which is supposed to contain about a third part of the entire population of the Territory, or from fifteen to eighteen thousand people. It was originally laid out eleven years ago—in July, 1847—in two hundred and sixty blocks of ten acres each, separated by streets a hundred and twenty-eight feet wide, and irrigated by canals from the river Jordan. [Erroneous—City Creek.] There are eight houses in each block, so arranged that no two houses front each other. It has many fine and some elegant buildings, the principal of which are the Tabernacle, (in which all religious and other public meetings are held,) the Council House, the Endowment House, the unfinished Temple, the Court House, nineteen school-houses, and many costly houses erected by the leaders, among which are two belonging to Brigham Young.

All these settlements, built up in the course of ten or eleven years by the untiring industry of the Mormons, are now in the progress of abandonment, and decreed, on the advancement of the troops into the valley, to total destruction. It is probable, also, though that does not yet distinctly appear, that this abandonment extends to the line of settlements along the shores of Utah Lake, some sixty miles south of Salt Lake City, and of which Provo, containing about four thousand inhabitants, is the principal.

Where these unhappy people are to go, or what is to become of them, does not appear. They are moving south; but, so far as we know, there are in that direction no inhabitable tracts of any considerable extent within seven hundred miles of their late settlements. So extraordinary a migration is hardly paralleled in history. The depopulation of Acadie, a hundred years ago—strong political reasons as there were for it—has not left a

very fragrant odour behind it. The driving of the Mormons from their homes, by military terror, will hardly contribute much to the honour of the country, or to the posthumous reputation of Mr. Buchanan's presidency.

(From the "New York Tribune," June 12.)

Whatever may thus far have been done toward establishing the authority of the United States in Utah, it is pretty certain that nothing which has yet transpired can have much tendency to shake the confidence of the Mormons in Brigham as a Prophet.

(From the "New York Times," June 17.)

No dispassionate person, whatever his political partialities, can fail to see that the various enterprises undertaken by Mr. Buchanan do not seem to prosper in his hands. He has meddled in nothing, suggested nothing, entered upon nothing, since he entered the White House, which has not ended in confusion worse confounded. His rosiest apples have proved Dead Sea fruit and "turned to ashes on his lips;" his "dear gazelles" no sooner come to "know and love him well, than they are sure to die." The most monstrous fraud and swindle, if he only undertakes to back it up, ends in being a tolerably decent and fair proceeding. The prettiest quarrel, under his manipulation, turns into a humdrum, inglorious peace. He devoted the first year of his reign to trying to prevent the people of Kansas from voting upon their own constitution, and he finally had to join in rejoicing over an arrangement by which it was submitted to them in full. The British cruisers seemed disposed to help him out of his predicament, and committed a score of outrages on our ships; but he no sooner set about preparing for war, and dispensing fat contracts, than the foe apologised for everything, and disavows everybody who has done wrong. The Mormon war was as promising a little quarrel as ever an enterprising statesman gloated over. It contained every element of success and popularity. Impudent imposture, murders, rapes, polygamy, treason, intrusion on the United States Territory, defiance to the Government and to public opinion—nothing was wanting to convert our venerable President into a glorious crusader on behalf

of law, order, morality, and national dignity. The pudding was full of plums. It, too, has failed him. Even Brigham the Prophet has not turned out as well as was expected, and refuses to be a traitor; and when the Lord's anointed deserts our President in the time of his need, his case is indeed pitiable.

The latest news from Utah places the Administration in a position marked by a singular mixture of farce and tragedy, and the whole story of the war is crowded by as much ignorance, stupidity, and dishonesty as any Government ever managed to get in the annals of a single year. An army was sent to chastise rebels before it was clearly ascertained whether or not there were any rebels to chastise. It was sent forward in the fall just when it ought to have reached its destination, and was marching through snow over a howling wilderness when it ought to have been in winter quarters. After it had undergone six months of suffering, and was fully prepared to force the strongest natural position in the world, Commissioners were sent in search of the rebel foe, and it was then discovered there was no foe at all. Governor Cumming ought to have gone to Salt Lake City in autumn. He goes in the spring, and is received with all the honours, assumes the reins of authority without opposition, and writes home that the whole affair, like the Willet's Point business, is all a mistake, and that there is no war at all. The Commander of Forces writes, by the same mail, that Cumming is deceived and that the Mormons are still hostile. The public is in suspense, and knows not which of two such authorities to believe, when the news comes that there were no Mormons left, either to fight us or obey us, as they are abandoning our Territory *en masse*, sooner than submit to our rule. "We have made a desert, and we call it peace."

Whatever our opinions may be of Mormon morals or Mormon manners, there can be no question that this voluntary and even cheerful abandonment by 40,000 people of homes created by wonderful industry, in the midst of trackless wastes, after years of hardship and persecution, is something from which no one who has a particle of sympathy with pluck, fortitude, and constancy can withhold his admiration. Right or wrong, sincerity thus attested is not a thing to be sneered

at. True or false, a faith to which so many men and women prove their loyalty, by such sacrifices, is a force in the world. After this last demonstration of what fanaticism can do, we think it would be most unwise to treat Mormonism as a nuisance to be abated by a *posse comitatus*. It is no longer a social excrescence to be cut off by the sword; it is a power to be combatted by the most skilful, political, and moral treatment. When people abandon their homes to plunge with women and children into a wilderness, to seek new settlements, they know not where, they give a higher proof of courage than if they fought for them. When the Dutch submerged Holland, to save it from invaders, they had heartier plaudits showered on them than if they had fertilized its soil with their blood. We have certainly the satisfaction of knowing that we have to deal with foemen worthy of our steel.

However this singular affair may end, nothing can release us from the responsibility we have incurred in it. It may be that the sect may die out in Central America, through pestilence, famine, or the hostility of the Indians. It may be that a complete isolation from the influences of civilized public opinion and complete subjection to the will of the Prophet may bring about a state of things which even Mormon zealots will find intolerable, and that once foreign persecution has ceased to create a bond of cohesion, the sect will go to pieces through internal dissensions or sheer inanition. All these things may be, but they may not be; and we may yet encounter our truant subjects in Mexico or elsewhere, and find them more troublesome customers than ever, and have to undertake a Mormon war, which will be a war in earnest. As long as they were at Salt Lake, we were sure, in a few years, of absorbing or surrounding them by the march of emigration, and had the chance, in the meantime, of bringing the influences of Christianity and civilization to bear on them. If the conduct of the recent operations has had the effect of strengthening their fanaticism, by the appearance of persecution, without convincing them of our good faith and good intentions, and, worse still, has been the means of driving away 50,000 of our fellow-citizens from fields which their labours had reclaimed and cultivated, and

round which their affections were clustered, we have something serious to answer for. Were we not guilty of a culpable oversight in confounding the insubordination of conscientious fanaticism with the insubordination of ribald license or ambition, and applying to the one the same harsh treatment which the law intends for the latter alone? Was it right to send troops composed of the wildest and most rebellious men of the community, commanded by men like Harney and Johnston, to deal out fire and sword upon people whose faults even were the result of honest religious convictions? Was it right to allow Colonel Johnston to address letters to Brigham Young, and through him to his people, couched in the tone of an implacable conqueror towards ruthless savages? Were the errors which mistaken zeal generates ever cured by such means as these? And have bayonets and cannon ever been used against the poorest and weakest sect that ever crouched beyond a wall to pray or weep, without rendering their faith more intense, and investing the paltriest discomfords with the dignity of sacrifice?

We, with our Bibles, our churches, our single wives, our education, our sacred family life, ought to know better than entrust the extirpation even of a creed which inculcates rebellion to such men as General Harney and Colonel Johnston; and Mr. Buchanan ought to know enough to do something at the right time in matters of such moment. His Peace Commissioners and Governor ought to have tried the effects of confidence and conciliation before our bayonets glistened in the canons of the Rocky Mountains, and his admonitory proclamation ought to have made its appearance before the General in command had addressed language to the incontents worthy of Bajazet dealing with a rebellious Pasha. We placed ourselves all through on a level with these Mormons, and talked to them as we would talk to European diplomatists. We stand on the vantage ground of higher knowledge, purer faith, and acknowledged strength. We can afford to be patient and merciful. At all events, the world looks to us now for such an example of political wisdom, such a few people, now-a-days, are called on to display. Posterity must not have to acknowledge with shame that our indiscretion, or ignorance, or intolerance drove

the population of a whole State from house and home, to seek religious liberty and immunity from the presence of mercenary troops, in any spot of the Continent to which our rule was never likely to extend.

(From the "New York Herald," June 23.)

Washington, June 22.

Colonel Kane has frequent and intimate communication with the President and members of the Cabinet. The impression is that the Mormons are going to Sonora.

It is understood that the Cabinet to-day had under consideration the affairs of Utah, which are so complicated as to require great caution in their management. From the present indications, all the troops now on the way will continue their march to Utah. What additional measures will be pursued will depend on the character of the next official despatches from that quarter. The charge of Judge Eckels to the Grand Jury against polygamy is condemned as being calculated to embarrass the pacification of the Mormons.

(From the "London Times," July 5.)

New York, June 23.

The intelligence from Utah is confirmatory of the news that went out by the last steamer. This strange people were again in motion for a new home, and all the efforts of Governor Cumming to

induce the men to remain and limit themselves to the ordinary quota of wives have been fruitless. We are told that they have left a deserted town and deserted fields behind them, and have embarked for a voyage over 500 miles of untracked desert, to a home, the locality of which is unknown to any but their chiefs. Does it not seem incredible that, at the very moment when the marine of Great Britain and the United States are jointly engaged in the grandest scientific experiment that the world has yet seen, 30,000 or 40,000 natives of these countries, many of them men of industrious and temperate habits, should be the victims of such arrant imposition? Does it not seem impossible that men and women brought up under the influence of British and American civilization can abandon it for the wilderness and Mormonism? There is much that is noble in their devotion to their delusions. They step into the waves of the desert of the Great Basin with as much reliance on their leaders as the descendants of Jacob felt when they stepped between the walls of water in the Red Sea. The ancient world had individual Curiatii, Horatii, and other examples of heroism and devotion. But these Western peasants seem to be a nation of heroes, ready to sacrifice everything rather than surrender one of their wives or a letter from Joe Smith's golden plates.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

THE RE-ACTION.—Action against us—re-action for us! This is the law by which the destiny of this people work, as far as the world's positive power to influence it is concerned. The fact has often been illustrated in our experience, and is so intelligibly written on the pages of our history, that a child may read and understand it. And such will be the case until the kingdom of God is triumphant, and the Saints hold the dominant power of the earth.

The Saints are a people of destiny, and the direct, positive force which the world has to supply for the development of that destiny is "action against us." We are by no means surprised when we see this force in operation. This antagonistic disposition will increase until it becomes the positive principle by which all the Gentile nations of the earth will move. Antagonism to the rising empire of the future, of which that "strange" people called Saints form the nucleus, is the part which the mass

of mankind will perform in the great drama of the last days. It is *their* destiny to manifest action against the kingdom in their positive condition, as it is, on the other hand, the destiny of the "peculiar people" to manifest action for the upbuilding of that kingdom. These are the two positive forces which Israel and the Gentiles will in a direct manner put forth for the development of God's work. Both are necessary, for both have the same tendency. We are satisfied, therefore, to see the two antagonist forces—namely, the Saints' force for, and the world's force against; and, indeed, we have no complaint to urge when the antagonistic manifestation is fair and honourable. But generally it is unfair and treacherous. Then we have a reasonable cause for protesting against it, though we by no means tremble at its results; for it only gives the Saints a faster development by calling into action their own force, and driving them to drink a deeper draught of vitality.

Now, if this "action against us" could destroy us—if our enemies could find what they significantly term the "solution of the Mormon problem," that action would come to a dead rest, and no "re-action for us" would result from it. Posterity might grumble a bit at the injustice, but the community of Saints would cease to be a fact. A *grievous* mourning might come; and a procession of mourners' parade, composed of our very friendly enemies, led by the Administration, supported on the right by priests, and on the left by editors. With crocodile tears and hypocritical solemnity, they would then perform the kind office so many times tenderly desired—they would, the considerate creatures, bury us. But, while it is their part to endeavour to physic us to death, it is our destiny not to die. If the kingdom has the action of earth and hell against it, the action of the Saints and heaven is for it. Had the former only to strike against a body of sand, it would not rebound, but scatter the atoms to the wind; but it had to strike against a rock of adamant, and consequently, a "re-action for us" becomes the natural result of "action against us."

All will remember the first bursting of the "action against us" nearly two years since, and how it spread until it vibrated England as well as America. So strong was it in many places—even in this country, that it gave rise to many truly formidable riots; so much so, that in the aristocratic city of Bath, the whole of its powerful police force had to be called out several times to find itself unequal to the task. Birmingham and other places will also afford examples of the virulence of the "action against us." Mr. Buchanan and his Administration took advantage of that strong excitement which raged in America towards the Saints, and sent the force of a mighty nation to crush them. He knew not how truly adamant the rock was upon which he struck, and how, though it returned no blow, its stubborn solidity could make his own force rebound. He knew not how much the Saints could pay for a re-action in their favour—how rich they were to purchase it with coin, which even our enemies would be bound to admit was sterling.

We, however, knew and prophesied that the re-action must come. We knew how strong the Saints were in their devotion and integrity—how binding was their union—how true they would be to themselves and their God, and how faithful He would be to them. We knew that they could at least pay for a re-action with such deeds of heroism, that it was not impossible even for the *Times*' American Correspondent to call them "a nation of heroes," and that they could buy with "fortitude," "constancy," and "self-sacrifice," the "admiration" of any one "who has a particle of sympathy with pluck."

That re-action has commenced. It has set in with such force against the Government, that, unless Buchanan brings forth some great redeeming measure, bids fair to consign his name and Administration to infamy. The *New York Times* very

decidedly says, "The world looks to us for such an example of political wisdom, such as few people, now-a-days, are called on to display." This "re-action for us" will increase, and its effects will be felt in the world in our favour for a few years to come. The Saints will reap many advantages from it, even if it amounts to no more than the *permission* to develop themselves. Their progress will be immense, and their developments extraordinary. Those of our well-wishers whose humanity is interested in our welfare may make a note of this prophecy; for we don't mind running a risk, even when our friends tremble for us. Indeed, that is the time when we would prefer to make our prophetic mark. But we run no risk, and therefore there is no virtue in our not being afraid. Moreover, some day, "action against us" will commence again. It will then be more forceful than ever. But the stone will be adamant still. The Saints will be rich in "consistency," "fortitude," "self-sacrifice," "devotion," and "heroism." They will be able to *buy* a re-action to that action, and another, and another, until not a man on the earth "who has a particle of sympathy with pluck" will be able to "withhold his admiration"—until they will be everywhere acknowledged as a "nation of heroes," and all lands resound with the tale of the "fortitude," "constancy," "devotion," and "self-sacrifice" of the Saints.

Occasionally, the readers of the *Star* have been presented through its columns with an official or public document on the "Utah difficulties," as wisdom directed, for present interest and future value. But we have refrained from burdening our pages with extracts of the views, opinions, speculations, and correspondence upon Utah affairs, simply giving in the "Passing Events" an epitome of news to be relied on, and a bird's-eye view of the condition of things in the States. Deeming the "re-action for us" of such present interest, as well as a subject for history, we have somewhat departed from our rule, and have sent to our readers the "Press on Utah Affairs" with all its "imperfections" on its "head." Of course, we by no means endorse all that we have extracted, nor hold ourselves responsible to correct every view, sentiment, and opinion contained therein, which is unfavourable to truth and the Saints. The design is to give a view of "the re-action," and not our own views and defence. We shall, however, give them in due season, and for the present merely observe that it is not a matter of surprise that some expressions distasteful to us and our readers may be found in the signs of the re-action, but rather that the Saints have *forced* them to say so many nice things in their favour.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS. — On account of the press of matter on Utah affairs, and our desire to present the readers of the *Star* with the signs of the re-action at the earliest date, we have been compelled to postpone some contributions and correspondence, as well as the "History." We make this explanation, that our contributors and correspondents may not think their favours unappreciated or neglected, and hope that they will not be "weary in well-doing."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DESERET.

Great Salt Lake City,
May 10, 1858.

Elder Thomas Williams.

Dear Brother,—I wrote you via California, some time ago, informing you of

our safe arrival in this city. We have not received any communication from Liverpool since our departure, although I expect you have written me several good letters. I often think of brother Calkin and yourself, and feel to say from my heart, God bless you all, and

enable you to be faithful in building up the kingdom, and give you power to do good and bring souls in the Church of Christ, which is my prayer for you all the time.

You have heard, ere this, that Colonel Thomas L. Kane paid us a visit. He came here *via* California. He was very sick on his arrival, remained with us about ten days, then proceeded to visit the United States' troops at Fort Bridger. Some of our boys took him within about ten or twelve miles of the Fort, then watched him safe to Camp. After labouring from two to three weeks, he succeeded in inducing Governor Cumming to consent to accompany him to G. S. L. City. Accordingly, on the 5th April, they left Bridger with two carriages, and each a servant. They travelled about fifteen miles, upset one of the carriages in the snow, and there stuck for the night. It so happened that W. H. Kimball, E. Hanks, O. P. Rockwell, Howard Egan, and myself, with a few other good boys, were out scouting in that vicinity; and on the morning of the 6th April, we took the Governor and his small party under our protection, and brought them safe to this place. It is one month to-day since we brought them into this city. I have been with them on a tour as far south as Spanish Fork, and returned here last Friday. The Governor has looked over the Records of the Supreme Court, and also the Library, found all correct, and, of course, will contradict the reports which have gone abroad.

To-morrow, I expect to go into the mountains with the Governor and his party. Howard Egan and five others of our brethren will accompany Colonel Kane to the States. The rest of us will leave them at or near Bridger.

The United States' troops are expected to be in here on the first of June; but that will be if the Lord will. For over a month, the Saints have been very busy moving south with their provisions and live stock. There are not a great many families in this city. The brethren from the north and Tootle have left. Yesterday, I sent off thirty-five hundred of flour and wheat, also two of my wives, Susan and Ellen, with their children; and in a short time we shall have everybody out of this. Then, if we cannot do better, we shall cut down our

fruit-trees, set fire to our houses, and move on slowly towards Sonora, although I believe the nearest way is to proceed *via* Jackson County, Mo. However, we can go any way we please: we have now the Territory on wheels.

George D. Grant, W. H. Kimball, James Ferguson, J. A. Young, and many more of your acquaintances are well, and very active officers in the Legion. All the boys are well, and those that are desirous to keep the commandments of God feel first rate, and I may add that I never saw the Saints look and feel better than they do at the present time.

I have had an interview with brother Calkin's family on several occasions: they are not a whit behind any of the good Saints. They started south last Saturday quite cheerful. Brother Samuel Richards and George Snider have just arrived. I have seen Samuel. He left Genoa on the 3rd April. He informs me they have had stormy weather all the way. He was in a great hurry to go south to see the President, so I did not get much news from him, although he seemed to be very well informed.

The Bishops are moving all that are not able to move themselves. There is a better prospect for fruit than any previous year. Our wheat and other grain looks very fine.

I should have written also to brother Calkin; but my time is limited; and, of course, the President will keep him posted. You must let him participate with you in this letter. I trust you will both be here before long. I shall be very glad to take you by the hand again.

Benjamin Ashby has just come here from Echo Canyon. He feels very well; also his family. Please give my kind love to brother Tullidge and the younger brethren in the Office. Remember me kindly to brother Perkes and family. I should be pleased to see them here. Tender my kind love to all the Saints.

I must now conclude, praying God to bless brother Calkin and yourself. May your lives be preserved to come safe home to Zion and rejoice with the Saints of God. Write me every opportunity, and oblige your brother in the Gospel of Christ,

JOHN KAY.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Chimney Rock, $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.,
May 27, 1858.

Editor of *Millennial Star*.

Dear Brother,—A few minutes are allowed me to write and send by the escort of Colonel Thomas L. Kane to send you a few words.

I learn from Howard Egan that Elders S. W. Richards, G. G. Snider, and J. Y. Greene arrived in G. S. L. City, on May 10th, in health and safety. Elders Clinton, J. N. Whaley, J. W. Turner, and L. H. Hatch were taken prisoners on Green River. Whaley was indicted for murder said to have been done some years ago. Bail for 5,000 dollars was required. Dr. Clinton was accepted as bail, and then they were allowed to depart in peace, thus ending the farce.

Colonel Kane has accomplished the mission as sent by President Buchanan to Utah, and is now returning to Washington to fulfil the remainder there. He and his escort were furnished with passports by Governor Cumming, who was in Salt Lake City, endeavouring to do the Saints justice. He has officially contradicted the burning of the Records, Library, &c., and "he really seems disposed to take hold of the thread of justice." Thus we can truly say we have received good news from home.

Our families are all well, and every soul in camp leaped with joy when I read them the letter from our beloved President. Praise the Lord, O ye Saints! for he is "at the helm of the ship of Zion, and she sails well."

The Lord has been with his servants the missionaries, who are now returning home, and the words declared in London are literally fulfilling; and it would be truly marvellous if I did not know that they were uttered by the Spirit of God when filling my mission there.

Saints, rejoice! Your prayers are heard by the Lord, and answered on our heads. We are all well and exceedingly happy, and our animals feel well: they are gaining strength daily.

The Platte is this season a noble river, full to the brim, thus cutting off all communication with the troops, who are moving up on the south side: and although we have an army a-head of us, commanded by Colonel Johnston, and

another going a-head, commanded by Colonel Hoffman, we expect to go home safely. I understand hell is at Fort Bridger, and we don't want to go there. The soldiers were as mad as devils when Colonel Kane and his escort passed through their midst; and they have made two attempts to kill the Colonel, but were foiled.

I must close, and pray the Lord to bless you and all the Saints in the old country.

Your friend and brother in the Gospel of Jesus Christ,

THOMAS BULLOCK,

Clerk of the Missionary Camp now journeying to Zion.

P. S.—Captain J. W. Berry and all the missionaries desire to be kindly remembered to the Saints in their old fields of labour, and say, The Lord God of Israel bless you, Saints! Remain faithful to the truth.

SWISS AND ITALIAN MISSION.

Zurich, June 22, 1858.

President A. Calkin.

Dear Brother,—I have sent an Elder to Canton Schaffhausen, which, although politically allied with Switzerland, is nevertheless geographically a portion of Germany; and I have thought it well to make a strong effort in that direction, where forty-four millions of persons are without an Elder. The Prophet Joseph said they (the Germans) were a "noble race;" but up to the present time their political institutions have caused the exile of the few brethren who have visited them; yet I shall try and keep the fire burning along their frontiers; and as we have baptized several who are resident in Swiss cantons, some of the sparks may one day fly over and kindle up a mighty flame.

For the last two months, the masses of population in these lands have been so engaged in their usual excessive spring labours, that we have made little progress; and perhaps some might think, from the number announced as out off, in the forthcoming Report, that we have been retrograding; but these are mostly persons who have long been virtually separated from the Church (chiefly

through the events in Zurich); and patience with them was no longer a virtue.

Several cases of brutal assaults upon the Saints have occurred; but, by cautious procedure, our foothold strengthens at present in these lands.

As I believe our last letters crossed in the post, I will here acknowledge the receipt of yours dated May 22, hoping you received mine from Thun,—posted, I believe, May 27.

I have been busy lately, both in talking (dare not call my German performances preaching!) and in preparing some articles for the press.

I have also published a fly-sheet, with an account of our doctrines, scripture references, &c., which a newspaper editor says nothing more against than that "it does not contain any account of polygamy." Poor man! he would not like me to give an account of the polygamy here, which reaches up to his own door.

With love to yourself, Counsellors, brethren in the Office, &c., I remain yours faithfully,

JABEZ WOODARD.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

IRELAND.

32, Earl Street, Belfast,
July 4, 1858.

President A. Calkin.

Dear Brother,—Knowing your anxious desire for the welfare of the kingdom of God, and aware that you wish to be posted in all matters relative to that portion of it under your immediate watchcare, I proceed to give you a report of the Irish Mission as it now stands.

In the Mission are two Conferences, Belfast and Dublin,—though I might say the latter is scarcely an entity. Some time last summer, a spirit of apostasy seized those composing it, led on by the then President, T. H. Rutledge, since which time it has been in very indifferent standing. A want of confidence in each other grew up, engendering a want of union in the whole; each one more willing to watch and report another's shortcomings, than to study his own life and remove the objectionable therefrom. Infected thus by an influence that grieves the Spirit of God, crushes hope, and banishes the holy principle of faith, their practical labours have been characterized by a slowness of movement and weakened impulse, unlike the ever-constant, progressive spirit of the Church.

Since the departure of Elder John Scott, whose labours for over two years were indefatigable, and bore the impress of the Spirit of Zion, they have been visited by Elders D. Wilkin, J. Craig, J.

Croston, E. L. Sloan, and myself; and I am happy to say that of late a better feeling is manifested, and they seem more willing to aid in building up the kingdom of God.

Belfast Conference, I rejoice to say, is in a very different condition. Its President, brother E. L. Sloan, is untiring in his labours; and his example, practical and otherwise, is worthy of imitation; while the Saints under him generally feel it, and emulate each other in striving to keep pace with the spirit of the work.

I find he is getting the business department in a condition that any one may examine it and see at a glance how matters stand.

Our Tract Society is in operation, and go at their work with a will. We have added five by baptism last quarter, and there is a prospect of further increase. The Conference is scattered over the province of Ulster, and the Saints are very poor; but the cheerfulness with which they respond to the calls of duty affords us a solace while labouring among them and having to bear up against a mighty influence that pervades this much-oppressed, poor, and down-trodden people.

We held a Conference in last April, attended by brother Williams from the Office; and though we were few in number, we had a first-rate time. Brother Williams felt well, and addressed the Saints like a man of God; while they so

much rejoiced in his teachings and society, that they are wearying to see him back on another visit. I find the Saints in this Conference evincing a willingness to live the religion of Jesus Christ, and showing by their works that they love the practice as well as the theory of the cause.

Elder John Croston is at present in the city of Londonderry, labouring among the few Saints in that place with some success. He has laboured long and faithfully in this Mission.

I have tried to give you a faithful report, as brief as possible; and as for myself, I thank God I am enjoying the spirit of "Mormonism."

With prayers for your welfare in the Zion of the last days, I remain your humble brother in truth,

JAMES MCGHIE.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE PASTORATE.

8, Ravensworth Street,
Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland,
June 25, 1858.

President Asa Calkin.

Dear Brother,—I have received your kind letter, and, in accordance with your desire, I proceed to lay before you the condition, &c., of this Pastorate.

I am getting along very well, and feel first-rate. Elders Hodson, Reed, and Hobbs are united with me in carrying out the various measures which have been and are being introduced for the general welfare of the work of God and the individual benefit of the Saints.

The Travelling Elders and local Priesthood generally are united and doing well. The natural consequence of this union of Priesthood is a corresponding healthy and industrious feeling among the Saints. Baptisms are few, but still an odd one now and then comes along and takes hold of the truth. Our prospects are favourable for the development of the energies of the Saints, and I trust that the good they have already done will be left in the shade when compared with what they will do this year. We intend to have a long and strong pull at the book debt, during the next six months; and, by so doing, we hope to reduce it greatly. I am fully satisfied that the Saints will respond heartily to this call. The Temple allotment for the Pastorate will be paid by

the close of July. The very agreeable and, to us, profitable visits of yourself and President Ross, I trust, will soon be repeated, either in person or by proxy, as the Saints are anxiously enquiring, "When will the Conferences be held?"

In conclusion, I have to say that we all unite in praying that the Lord will preserve the health and useful lives of our brethren over us, until they are satisfied with days.

With kind love to yourself and the brethren with you, I remain yours truly,

THOMAS WALLACE.

SOUTH PASTORATE.

Bristol, June 29, 1858.

President Calkin.

Dear Brother,—It is now nearly six months since, agreeable to my appointment, I arrived here; during which time I have laboured with considerable pleasure and satisfaction; and I am happy in being able to report well of the South Pastorate.

The brethren labouring in the ministry are one. We have sought diligently to carry out your instructions, every one moving in his proper sphere. This has produced that unity, love, and power that has led to the most gratifying results. We have been favoured with two visits from President Ross, which proved a source of great blessing, not only to the Priesthood, but also the Saints. We were favoured with his approbation, which was truly appreciated. You will perceive by the works of the Saints that there is considerable improvement, and the spirit manifested by them causes labour to be a delight. The Saints in Exeter and Exmouth have been added to the South Conference, and without them the Land's End Conference has paid a trifle more than last quarter with them. There is also an excellent spirit manifested towards the "Free Offering Fund" to assist the Church in the mountains.

The brethren join me in kind love to yourself and to Presidents Ross and Budge. With fervent prayers for your continued advancement in wisdom and power, I subscribe myself yours very faithfully in the Everlasting Covenant,

GEORGE TRANDALE.

LIST OF DEBTS DUE FOR BOOKS, STARS, ETC., BY THE SEVERAL
CONFERENCES AND OTHERS, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING

JUNE 30, 1858.

CONFERENCE.	AGENT.	AMOUNT.	CONFERENCE.	AGENT.	AMOUNT.
London	E. L. T. Harrison	£1063 9 6	Brought forward	£5,061 7 8	
Birmingham	B. W. Brindle	389 3 5	Lands End	John Kessell	49 3 0
Glasgow	John Hunter	296 16 3	Preston	M. H. Forcett	47 6 6
East Glamorganshire	John Davies	216 6 5	Carlisle	Henry Hobbs	43 2 8
Warwickshire	Henry Brown	172 17 4	Llanelli	David Davies	38 0 0
Bedfordshire	T. A. Jeffery	173 9 9	Dorsetshire	Edward Harding	33 4 3
West Glamorganshire	Thomas Rees	170 6 5	Channel Islands	W. Chevallier	25 4 0
Norwich	Edwin Scott	157 3 3	Late Herefordshire	John Preece	24 17 9
Sheffield	Wm. Brownlow	151 1 7	Pembrokeshire	John Gibbs	16 4 7
Edinburgh	P. J. McComie	149 16 3	Flintshire	Edwin Price	11 6 2
Cheltenham	Thomas Clarke	147 13 0	Denbighshire	Hugh Evans	10 15 5
Monmouthshire	William Ajax	143 15 7	Dyffryn Conway	T. R. Jones	8 7 6
Herefordshire	Lewis Bowen	138 6 3			
Lincolnshire	William Hall	133 7 11			
Bradford	William Shires	128 10 1			
Staffordshire	John Clarke	129 12 9			
Reading	William Moss	116 9 3			
South	Simon Irwin	113 15 6			
Newcastle-on-Tyne	R. J. Philip	97 13 10			
Hull	S. Pickering	96 19 9			
Manchester	Edward Oliver	88 3 8			
Leicestershire	John Mellor	82 1 10			
Southampton	Willet Harter	80 11 5			
Durham	William S. Child	79 10 9			
Belfast	James McGhie	73 16 0			
Nottinghamshire	James Oakley	70 3 2			
Wiltshire	William Norris	68 19 2			
Shropshire	David James	68 9 11			
Dundee	A. N. McFarlane	64 4 8			
Worcestershire	Richard Holt	63 7 5			
Derbyshire	Thomas Birt	62 4 1			
Liverpool	W. H. Perkes	60 2 14			
Cardiff	E. D. Miles	58 3 7			
Dublin	John K. Grist	53 14 2			
Carried forward		£5,061 7 8			

PASSING EVENTS.

GENERAL.—An insurrection has broken out in Esthonia, Russia, in a conflict which took place between the peasants and the troops sent from Revel: 40 of the former and 15 of the latter were killed. In 38 different governments of Russia, committees have been formed for the emancipation of the serfs. The tobacco crop in Algeria has been almost totally destroyed by a worm. On the 15th June, the Mahomedans of Jeddah rose and massacred the Christians resident there. A serious outbreak has occurred in Leipsic between the academical authorities and the students, the latter having risen in open rebellion, which rendered it necessary for the military as well as the civil power to interfere to quell the disturbance.

AMERICAN.—Montgomery's Free State Banditti, an organized, armed, and well-mounted body, roam about Kansas, plundering travellers and settlers indiscriminately; and so formidable have this banditti become, that Governor Denver has issued a proclamation declaring Lynn, Licking, and Bourbon counties in a state of insurrection, and proclaiming martial law. Col. Steptoe had encountered the Indians in Oregon, and been defeated with the loss of fifty men. A private letter from Gov. Cumming, received in Washington, lays much stress upon the importance of inducing the Saints to return to their homes and employment, and says that, in case of a collision between the Mormons and the army, a guerilla war of several years' duration may be expected. Advices from Camp Scott, with dates to the 10th of June, corroborate the report that Johnston would shortly move into Salt Lake City. Col. Hoffman was within one and Captain Marcy within two days' march of Fort Bridger, when last heard of. Their arrival in camp would increase the army to 2,500 effective men, with abundance of provisions and supplies of all kinds.